The Washington Times

(EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR) OWNED AND ISSUED BY

The Washington Times . . .

Publishing Company TIMES BUILDING. CORNER ELEVENTH AND E STREETS NORTHWEST

BUFINESS OFFICE, 421 ELEVENTH STREET N. W. Telephone-Editorial Rooms, 337-3.

Business Office, 337-2 Price, Daily Edition......One Cent By the month Thirty-five Center



WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 31, 1894.

The Times collector calls to-day. Why not leave the change home and save him another call!

The Weather To-day. District of Columbia, unsettled weather with showers will continue to-night and during the greater part of Thursday cooler; east to north winds. Virginia, showers; cooler in eastern portion; winds shifting to west,

UNDER THE ROSES AND LILLIES.

If, as the Northern poets, the worshippers of Odin and Thor, imagined, "the brave who in battle die," continue the conflict in "the fields of the upper sky," they must have paused yesterday in their airy contests to gaze upon their brothers left behind, both blue and gray, who had assembled to do honor to their ashes and keep their memories green.

In every section of our land flowers decked the green mounds which mark the last resting places of departed heroes, and the incense of their perfume arose to greet the shades of those gone before. After life's fitful fever they sleep well-as well under Southern pines and magnolias as under Northern oaks and maples, and if they are permitted to visit earth in spirit, they must rejoice in seeing a country reunited and the people, North and South, fraternizing in love and sympathy.

IT ENDED IN 1865.

In Richmond yesterday there was a grand celebration to unveil a monument to the memory of the private soldiers and sailors of the late Confederacy. The feelings which prompted such an actare commendable. The private is too often forgotten in the pomp and ceremonies attending memorials to the great and proud, and this is the more commendable as the South is pre-eminently the land of colonels. But the scenes attending this unveiling must appear somewhat overdone by the casual observer.

Every now and then, both North and South, bobs up some enthusiast who evidently has not noted the fact that the war is over. Rev. Mr. Cave is one of these. He seems to think that Appomattox was a grand mistake, and that sometime, somewhere, the South will secure what was lost when Grant and Lee declared the war ended. Bless his simple soul, can he not see that the South has gained, and b still gaining, a million times more than was ever anticipated in anti-bellum days, and that in time it will become the garden spot of the earth? If such ranters were taken serlously, incalculable damage would be done, But everybody understands that they simply mean this in a Pickwickian sense.

THE COMMONWEAL AS DECORATORS. Not the least attractive and altogether unique demonstrations of yesterday was the procession of the "Commonweal of Christ," According to programme, the members of the commonweal encamped on the historic field of Bladensburg, and accompanied by Galvin's

contingent of 300, marched over the route laid down in Major Moore's permit, the objective point being the Peace monument. First came the goddess of peace, followed by

the colored escort of the wealers, and then the American flag with Oklaboma Sam half hidlittle Legal Tender were also in line and then came the long procession of earnest, stoical men, who are not exactly fighting for a principle, but rather waiting, patiently waiting, for a principle to blossom and reach

Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the movement in which these men are engaged, no one can view this line of men-with something akin to care, something akin to despair, but still with a ray of hope gleaming through it all-without feeling a peculiar thrill of sympathy, of reverence even for the patience and perseverence of these men.

They assuredly are not tramps in the usual acceptance of that term. They are all neat and tidy to the extent that such is possible Most of them are young men between 20 and 30 years of age. Here and there is an old veteran, with his grizzly locks and halting step, but with intelligence beaming from his eyes. Many of them are fine specimens of manhood, with heads that even a phrenologist would pronounce good.

The thought also forces itself upon the mind that there must be something wrong when so many able-bodied men, strong and willing to work-not only those in line, but scattered all over the land-are idle and destitute in a land of plenty, with boundless natural resources. Congress certainly can do something to better such a state of affairs. It can pass some sort of a tariff bill, and that at once; it can give us a currency that will be adequate to the needs of the country; it can, to the extent of its needs at least, start up a series of public improvements, and it can stop the system of ælding largely at this time to the number of unemployed through a mistaken idea of economy.

Rev. Cave thinks that Appomattox was the triumph of wrong. Well! Well! Well!

DECORATION DAY without tears from the sky would seem to lack one of its essential

THE far Western cities are still taking water in thiers to an extent that would fill a Kentucky colonel with disgust.

THE Coxey army reminded us somewhat of Carlyle's wonderful work, "Sartor Resartus."

It was not exactly "tailor-mended," but it was very much mended just the same. BRECKINBIDGE-but all the changes have

been rung on that episode, and it is to be hoped he will allow the stage managers to ring down the curtain.

JENKINS (Judge) has been disapproved by the convention of railway employes. If Jenk-Washington and keep his eyes on the Coxey-

THE assembled doctors yesterday discus chemical, physical, and bacteriological studies upon air over decomposing sub-The doctors can have a fine object lesson by visiting Eleventh and I streets

THE Ameer of Afghanistan is going to visit London. In a proclamation he so imforms his loyal and loving subjects, and asks their permission, saying that he makes the trip

Lvery body goes to Dr. White.

"for the good of our boly religion and the glory of our great country." As Mr. Stead is back in London, he will doubtless see to it that the guileless Ameer is not Introduced to the mysteries of the Whitechapel district.

A CONSPIRACY of colored flends, with the object of abducting white women, has been mearthed in Florida. Have not the men with this peculiar and damnable penchant had a sufficiency of examples before them of late to curb their evil inclinations?

THE Washington Baseball Club is having its own way with the Louisville nine. The Washington club-excuse the simile-is somehing like Satan-fallen too low to fea another fall, and is anxious to bring Louisville down to keep it company.

WHILE Congress is adding to the numb memployed through failure to act, and the departments are adding to this number by a too vigorous action, the colleges at this time are turning out graduates who will also take their places in the procession.

WHEN Greater Brooklyn is completed and Greater New York absorbs Brooklyn and the outlying territory, it will be in order to agitate for the admission of the State of Manhattan to the Union Why wouldn't Greater New York and Greatest Chicago add additional luster to our galaxy of stars?

THE Kansas Populists are getting ready for an aggressive compaign. Chairman Breiden thal is acknowledged to be one of the ables politicans in the state, fertile in resources and enjoying the full confidence of the rank and file of his party. The stories of disruption, which come at short intervals, are evidently manufactured for effect.

BIMETALLISM IN ENGLAND.

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, a Conservative member of Parliament, and member of the late cabinet of Lord Salisbury, made a strong speech at Edinburgh vesterday in favor of bimetallism. This address, which is printed at length in another column, is as forcible an argument in favor of silver as the most ardent advocate of the white metal in this country could desire. He claims that the agricultural depression which prevails in England, as well as in this country, is due to the monetary changes of 1873, and can only be checked by returning to the previous system. He refutes the oft-quoted plea of overproduction by showing that the price of wheat has declined when the production has increased, and says: "If silver continues to fall there is no reason why wheat should not cheapen indefinitely." He states that only the action of the British delegates prevented the recognition of silver at the Brussels conference.

A point for creditors to consider is made that it is not wise for them to embarrass their debtors by monetary changes. "In fact, credftors everywhere are in the greatest danger of losing their capital or the greater part of it owing to the appeciation of gold." He closes by saying that the bimetallic prospects of the future are most promising. The report concludes: "Mr. Chaplin's speech greatly impressed his audience and was loudly applauded."

Such support coming from a quarter so unexpected, cannot but encourage those striving for an increase in currency on this side of the Atlantic, and will seriously impair the theories of those who base their financial system on English ideas, that a powerful party, liable to regain power at any moment through one of its trusted representatives, should push the cause of silver to the front, making it an issue of the canvass, is not to be regarded lightly. The friends of gold who assume that gold has become the international money metal because Great Britain so wills it, may call in their opinions for revision. After quoting the statements of English states men for their favorite metal, they can scarcely class the respectable Conservatives with the long-haired Populists of the West and the free silver cranks of the South.

LEGAL AND MORAL RIGHTS.

The tilt between Senators Hill and Allen in belogged as to the difference between legal stricting its use be adopted by Congress. den behind its ample folds. Mrs. Coxey and and moral rights, and as to which, if either, Jupge Jenkins may have builded wiser than should be subordinated to the other.

"Does the Senator believe a Senator could it vest in sugar stock without that investment induencing his vote?" inquired Mr. Allen. "The Senator confounds the legal question.

eplied Mr. Hill, "with the question of propriety. A Senator who speculates in sugar stocks vio

"But," interrupted Mr. Allen, "it would not be more proper for a Senator to invest mone; in any enterprise to be affected by his vote that it would be for a judge on the bench to render a decision in a case in which he was interested This question of public morality goes to the foundation of the integrity of the government. "A Senator has a legal right to do what is not prohibited," said Mr. Hill. "A legal," returned Mr. Allen, "but no moral

right.

"One question at a time," said Mr. Hill. In this little controversy it seems to have been tacitly admitted that Senators, whether right or wrong, may have speculated in stocks the prices of which may have affected their votes

Senator Hill claims that they have a legal right to do so, but does not insist upon their moral right. Now, the question that greatly interests

about fifty thousand readers of Tue Times is whether a United States Senator is, or ought to be, governed by his legal or by his moral rights And if he exercises his legal right to do

anything that he is morally prohibited from, does he worthily and truly represent the people of his state in the Senate of the United

Perhaps they believe in the good old motto that "might makes right," which involves

neither legality nor morality.

DOES THE LAW APPLY!

Some lawyer has dug up an old law under which it is claimed that witnesses before Congressional investigating committees can be compelled to answer questions put them, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. This discovery has been made in connection with the inquiry now in progress before a Senate committee regarding the operations of the

The law in question is not so very ancient having been enacted in 1857. If unrepealed it appears to fit the present case to a jot. It is somewhat strange, though, that it has no been unearthed in some of the many investigations that have been held since its enact ment. It could have worked full time during the Forty-fourth Congress, and there have been a number of other occasions since when it might have been invoked to induce contumacious witnesses to answer.

HENRY GEORGE AND THE PROBLEM.

Of all writers on the dry topics of political onomy Henry George is, perhaps, the most cleasing. His style has a charm that is positively fascinating. His reasoning is so clear and free from ambiguity and his language so ornate that he enlists and chains the reader's attention from the first sentence to the close

of his disquisitions. He contributes an article to the North American Review of February, entitled "How to Help the Unemployed," which, aside from its fine writing, is of more than usual interest at this time from the condition which con-Painful feet-risit Dr. White.

fronts us. It is somewhat disappointing in its conclusion, however, in that the help to the unemployed which it proposes is not as immediate as the emergency would seem to

That the single-tax theory must ultimately prevail we most potently believe, but the dila-toriness of political reforms does not permit us to reject the palliatives offered by other

There is a point of resemblance between Mr. George and that great reform genius of the past generation, Carlyle, the British es sayist. In his "Past and Present" the latter devotes a long chapter to the universality of humbug. There is humbug in the pulpit and in the press, on the bench and at the bar, on the farm and in the factory, in society and on the marts of trade. After pointing out with great circumstantiality its sickening prevaence, he suggests the remedy in a very few words: "Oh, reader, reform thyself, and there will be one humbug less in the world." A

sure, but rather slow, process. The single tax, great as the blessing it would confer upon the country, is not a pan-acea for all the evils that afflict the body politic, and its consummation is too remote to encourage the army of the unemployed with any present prospect of help.

HITS-OR MISSES.

Gorman has been very sick, but his physiclans have agreed on a compromise.

The newspaper men may have to go to jail yet. The sugar Senators do not expect to

The names of several witnesses will suggest themselves who could tell the investigation committee much more than the newspaper correspondents

The Persian Monarch was auctioned off for \$19,000 a day or so ago, which seems an awfully steep price till you are told that the Persian Monarch was a steamer, badly dam-The new French ministry may break the

record. It has been in existence already several hours, and hours count with French

If rare June days are as rare as lovely May days have been, there won't be any of them. A turtle has been caught in Indiana "on the shell of which is a perfect fac-simile of a G. A. R. badge." It probably is a sign that Hoke Smith will do well to soften his ani mosity toward the old soldier .- Morning Ad-

No. Probably its an Indiana Harrison man, a rare individual.

The stump speakers, both Republican and Democratic, will undoubtedly point with pride as usual this year. They are never at a loss. That Boston continues in the van of culchaw is evidenced by the report of the knock-

out prize fight Monday night, The soldiers at Fort Myer don't like the water they are getting and want to change to ours. Great Augean Stables! Where does their water come from, any way.

Men like the Rev. R. C. Cave, orator, are

OTHER PEOPLE'S HITS

Portugal having apologized, Brazil will stop running and sit down to rest,-Cleveland Plaindealer.

That trial of nickel-plate armor at Indian Head left a good many things in doubt, particularly the good judgment of those who

nanaged the test,—Baltimore Herald. From Indiana comes the interesting intellirence that "Jack the Paint Thrower" has een caught and identified as one Charles Reasoner. The name could not be more inappropriate if he were a Senator of the United

States, -- New York Tribune, Every man should try to live so that the world will not be made very much better by his getting out of it.-Galveston News.

"Keep off the grass" may be a good motto, but "forgive us our trespasses" is a better. -Rochester Herald

The rapid, modern, and recures care the injunction will be materially checked if of leprosy.

The guests of the congress were tendere.

The guests of the congress were tendere the injunction hotel last night by the Senate on Tuesday leaves us somewhat | the bill of the House Judiciary Committee re-

he knew,-Chicago Herald, The woman who does not want to vote outumbers the woman who does. The majority should rule -Rrooklyn Citizen

We are sorry for Mounet-Sully. He takes home our assurances of distinguished consideration instead of our ducats this time,-Bos

AS THE CROWDS COME OUT.

ton Herald.

The magnificent success of the comedy company at the National on Monday night was more than repeated last night. The crowd was tremendous, and the performance was smoother and better than the first night, although no one has yet been found to object to the Monday's work as a first performance of the company together. The very funny farce, The Three Hats, was an admirable selection for the first week, as it shows the humor these people have in them.

And as the week progresses a word may be said about the ability of each member of the company for his part, and the total of a strong performance in every particular, a thing which was especially noticeable last year in this company. The company is not overbulanced, with one bright, particular star overbalanced, with one bright, particular star and a great many sticks. It contains no sticks. Every member is a successful come-dian of merit and versatility. The old stage people tell me that this company is really like the old stock aggregations in this uniform excerience, although of course it has not had stock company training except for its work

The programme for the coming week will be double bill, a one-act farce and a two-act comedy, "Mr. Hobby's Daughter" is the farce and it is followed by J. B. Buckstone's comedy "The Scholar." The first bill will be presented by Mr. Coate, Mr. Findlay, Miss Gallatin, Miss Sanders, Miss Stevens and Mrs.

Findlay.

The elder Wallach's favorite and most successful play was this comedy of Buckstone's. It will be presented by Mr. Bond, Mr. Mackay. Mr. Wheelock, jr., Mr. Pattee, Mr. Findlay, Agnes Findlay and Miss Gallatin. This programme will require the entire company, and will introduce for the first time this summer Mr. Joseph Wheeloek and Mr. Herbert Patter

The pupils of the Emerson Institute will give a dramatic performance for their library fund at the National Rifles' Armory this even-ing at 8 o'clock. The school is noted for the excellence of its performances, and a most at-tractive programme is promised.

THE SEVEN STAGES OF A RAILROAD.

At first the Incorporators, Striving and pushing for a chartered right, To enforce the doctrine "Right means might." Then the Wealthy Syndicates, With their glowing bits of facts and fancy Sounding like tales of necromancy.

And then the Bankers, Seeking to sell the bonds, solid as rock. Keeping themselves the freely watered stock. This for the limits—investment good as gold— And brand new lamp, better than those of old!

Then the Car Trusts. Mortgages on wheels, Foreclosed so readily, without appeals

And then the Receivers—
No coupons now to pay,
All debts deferred until some other day,
A Voting Trust, protecting all the stock
That grewsome Bears are sure to try to knock. The eixth stage shifts
Into the Reorganization Plan,
Where all the Wreckers join in one great b
Where innocent experience, dearly bought,
Is daily learned by some—by others taught

The last scene of all in this eventful mystery, Two streaks of rust—a mortgage and—a histor —Mount Holly Herald.

Aching toes Dr. White, chiropodist.

SEWER GAS AND LEPROSY

Non-appetizing Bill of Pare Discussed by Physicians and Surgeons.

SECOND GENERAL CONGRESS

Testerday By the Delegates-Able Arguments Made Pro and Con the Segregation of Lapers in This Country.

The question of sewer gas and leprosy oc cupled the second general session of the trinnial congress of American physicians and surgeons, held at Metzerott's hall yesterday afternoon. The attendance was much larger than that of the opening meeting, and the ession was devoted to separate discu under the direction of the American climato logical associations.

An hour and a balf was first yielded to the climatologists, and the opening paper was read by Dr. Alex. C. Abbott, of the University of Pennsylvania. He set forth in specific detail the results of a number of technical experiments in a paper on "Chemical, physical

periments in a paper on "Chemical, physical and bachteriological studies upon air over decomposing substances, with special reference to air of sewers."

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, of New York city, followed. He spoke of the effect of sewer gas in the production of disease. Lengthy reference was made to the assertion that the atmosphere contains some specific disease germs, both living and dead, being frequently found in places which were inferred with specific disease. In sewer air, he contended, less ctile disease. In sewer air, he contended, less such germs have been found than in the air of

ctile disease. In sewer air, he contended, less such germs have been found than in the air of houses and school-rooms, as the germs are destroyed by the putrelaction in the sewert. The worse the odor, he contended, the least the danger, particularly from diphtheria. Of specific germs, typhoid and dysentery appeared to be the least subject to distribution by cesspools and sewers. Few of these cases, if any, are attributable to sewer air.

General health is endangered by having a single outlet from the sewer, owing to the density of the arising odors. Therefore a thorough and multiple ventilation was deemed necessary. He concluded that the health of the germs should have direct contact with the mucous membrane in order to produce diphtheria was advocated in a ten-minute paper on sewer gas as a cause of throat disease, read by Dr. Beverly Robinson, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city. A discussion followed, and the general session, under the auspices of the dermatological, was commenced.

"Leprosy, its contagiousness, prophylaxis.

was commenced.

"Leprosy, its contagiousness, prophylaris and control," was the subject of a paper by "Leprosy, its contagiousness, prophylaris, and control," was the subject of a paper by Dr. J. Nevins Hyde, of the Rush Medical College, Chicago. Through the port of New York city, said Dr. Hyde, a door has been open to the lumigration of the germ carriers of the disease from every country of the globe. The prevalence of the disease, even in its main field in the American hemisphere—the South—is far greater in the southern than in the northern provinces.

He contended that the Government had neglected its obvious duty in failing to determine the distribution of lepers in this country. Through fear or shame families of lepers here and in other countries often wilfully conceal

Inrough lear of sname lamines of lepers here and in other countries often wilfully conceal the existence of the disease. He submitted figures compiled by the association showing a total of 500 cases heretofore recognized in the United States, and estimated that there are ninety-two lepers now alive in the country.

A protest to the segregation of the few lepers in this country was made by Dr. G. H. Fox, of New York, who characterized as unjust the attempt to confine people against their wills in Government pens, or lazerettos, on this acceptation.

count.
Dr. James D. Bryant, of New York, the medical adviser of the President's household, estimated the leper population of the United States at 200, and urged prompt action by analysis.

States at 200, and urged prompt action by authorities in taking active measures for government or other control of leprosy.

Dr. Walter C. Wyman, surgeon general of the United States Marine Hospital Service, advocated active steps by the government for the segregration of lepera, and suggested the adoption of a bill appointing a commission to investigate the subject, looking toward the establishment of a covernment leger house. establishment of a government leper hospi-tal. Dr. A. Van Harlingen, professor of skin diseases in the Philadelphia Polyelinic, also spoke of the dignostic features and treatment

a banquet at the Arlington hotel last night by the delegates.

"Why Is This Thusle?

Fo the Editor of THE TIMES: In your issue of Tuesday, May 29, I find an acount of a prize fight which took place in Bo between Peter Maher and George Godfrey between Peter sharer and George Godfrey. Peter Maker is a white man and George Godfrey is a negro. In this account of the battle, as in other accounts of like battles mentioned in the newspapers, the white man is invariately called by his name and the negro is referred to as "colored man "darkey," "negro," etc. The fight is given by rounds. In the first round "Maker put his left in the darkey's face." Why could it not have been written. Maher put his left in Godfrey's face? In the second round the "darkey made a good raily, but failed to stop Maher's leads." In the third round "the colored man played his left on Maker's face." In the fourth round "the negro placed his right hand on Maher's risk." And so from the first to the sixth round Maher, the white man, is referred to as "Maker, and Godfrey, the negro, is referred to as "Maker, and Godfrey, the negro, is referred to as "Irish lad," but this reference designates his nationality and not his color.

Now why could not Godfrey's nationality "American lad," be applied to him as Maher's nationality, "firsh lad, was applied to Maher when it was thought necessary not to call his name, instead of the names "darkey," "colored man, "negro," etc., designating his color? In the sixth and last round, the account reads. Pater Maher is a white man and George Godfre

when it was thought necessary not to call his name, instead of the names "darkey," "colored man," "negro," etc., designating his color? In the sixth and last round, the account reads: "Maher shot over his right. It struck the negro (nil on the jax, and the darkey fell prone to the canvass." The blow on the "negro's law" which "fell the darkey prone to the canvass must certainly have interfered with Godfrey's equilibrium, for the next sentence informs us that Godfrey "failed to rise." Maher fought as Maher and not as a "white man," a "Cancassian," or one of the "Xanthocroic species," but simply as Maher. Godfrey, according to the report, fought has a "negro," a "colored man," and a "darkey," and wound up by getting Godfrey "licked." Served him right. Too many cognomens Eurran for Maher and the great American institution—color prejudics.

R. C. O. BENJAMIN.

No. It'll Vermont avenue northwest, May 20,1884.

A Newsboy's Wit.

To the Editor of THE TORES. The carrier failed to leave my Trues last Sm day, so I started out frem my residence to hunt one. I live in the northwest, near Goose creek Tiber, Eock creek, or whatever the name of that classic stream may be. I met a score of news boys, but none with THE THISS until I reached Fifteenth street. There the peripatetic vender demanded 5 cents for a copy. I denoured and passed on. The boy followed me and offered the paper at the regular price. Taking the paper in one hand and extending the other for change. I was holding my came under my arman inexcusable violation of street etiquettewhen a passing lady came into collision with the projecting end of the stick. If detached the watch from her bett, and it would have fallen to the ground but for the chain, which secured it. I was making an humble apology to the lady, when the newsboy added to my confusion with the sarcastic romark: "I see you are bound to rob somebody." I submit whether this was not like adding insult to injury.

SUSSCRIPKE.

How to Abate the Nuisance.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: In to-day's issue of THE TIMES there appears In to-day's issue of Tux Tixes there appears a letter in which the correspondent calls upon some brilliant genius to come forth and explain how the health department of the District of Columbia may be got to abate a nuisance which, be says, exists at the corner of Eleventh and I streets northeast, in the shape of a stegnant pond. While not claiming to be a particularity brilliant genius, I can offer your correspondent a solution of the problem which he will find as completely satisfactory as it is simple. Let him try and induce the "Commonweal of Christ" to remove their camp to the shores of this pond, and the health department will do the rest.

ONLY A TRANT.

To Be the Fastess Yacht in the World.

To Be the Fastest Yacht in the World.

[From the New York Sun.] Henry McCalmont, a well-known English Henry McCalmont, a well-known English yachtsman, is having a steam yacht built by the Fairfield Company, in England, which, it is said, will not only be the fastest vessel of her class, but absolutely one of the fastest vessels in the world, including torpedo-catchers. She is to be of about 1,500 tons burden, and will be durien by engines whose minimum speed will be equal to twedy knots per hour. Mr. McCalmont will command har himself, assisted by three navigating lieutenants.

All diseases of the feet treated.

WRECKED AND IN FLAMES.

orrible Accident to a Passenger Train in

MARSHPIELD, Wis., May 80 .- The St. Paul ted south-bound train on the Wisconsi Central railroad which passed here at 1:03 a. m. met with a borrible accident which has never been equalled in northern Wisconsin, and adds another large list of victims through disasters of this kind. The train, maup of seven coaches and sleepers, left Abbotts-ford behind time, and while running at fifty miles an hour, struck a defective split switch at Mannville, derailing the entire train and piling cars in a heap of broken timbers. To add to the horror the entire mass was soon in a sheet of flames, which mingled with

groans and cries of the injured, made a scene that turned the hearts of the bravest. Receiver Howard Morris and Sidney Hirseb, a business man from Ironwood, who were on the train, arrived in the city at 12.15 on the a usiness man from fromwood, who were on the train, arrived in the city at 12.15 on the regular train from Stevens Point. From them it is learned that five, as far as known, were all that were killed outright and fifteen or sixteen injured, some of them very seriously. Mr. Hirsch says that the only passenger known to have been killed was a woman, name unknown, who boarded the train at Mellen station, and who was riding in the second day coach.
"Our train, was running at the rate of about fifty or sixty miles an hour when the crash came," said Mr. Hirsch, "and the train seemed to go into a heap within a few seconds. I was asleep in the next to the rear sleeper at the time and was thrown from my berth, as were all the other passengers. As soon as we could scramble out we found a terrible state of saffairs.

"The baggage, express, smoker, day coach.

of affairs.

"The baggage, express, smoker, day coach, a business car, and a sleeper were piled on top of each other, and within a very few minutes the pile was on fire, taking fire, it was stated, from the locomotive, which lay in a heap beneath all the cars. The fire burned rapidly, and it kept all the persons who exaced without high very lay rescaling these rappily, and it kept all the persons who es-caped without injury very busy rescuing those who were injured and pinioned beneath the wreck. Some fitteen or sixteen passengers were taken out more or less injured, and were sent to Marshifeld for proper care. The bodies of the trainmen and unknown women were recovered as soon as possible, and were sent away. I scarcely know how we got out after the crash, and I know that the escape was a narrow one for all those who came out alive and unharmed. The train was reason-ably well filled; that is, the sleepers were well

ecupied."
Receiver Morris occupied the company's business car, which did not get into the heap, and so escaped destruction from burning. The rear sleeper and the business car alone came our practically unharmed.

WERE FIGHTING CHOSTS everal Commands of the District Militia Assemble for a Riot Drill.

When the militis turned off from the parade at the Aqueduct bridge vesterday noon the companies quickly rendezvoused around Washington Circle and gave the people of the city an excellent opportunity of seeing what a riot drill is like.

what a riot drill is like.

At a given command the several branches of the body of District soldiers started off at a warlike pace, up the side streets, down the principal thoroughfares, charging imaginary barricades, and slashing unseen foes into chunks, too small to be seen.

Several companies of cavalry dashed across the public reservations with a bad look in that were and we write any convergence.

the public reservations with a bad look in their eyes, and wee unto any enemy that crossed their path, for they would have been samples of mince meat by the time the soldier boys finished with them.

There could be no adverse criticism passed upon the quick assembling and rapid maneuvering of the detachments, and the skill exhibited by the officers in command indicated that they would be ready for any emergency that might arrive.

Some of the commands that participated were: First regiment, Lieut, Col. Walton; First battalion, Major R. B. Boss; Second battalion, Major R. A. O'Brien; engineer battalion, Col. Mosher; First a paratic battalion.

cycle company.

STATE GOVERNORS REPLY.

They Agree to Arbitrate Between Opera tors and Miners.

Pirrsnung, Pa., May 30 .- A number of coal consumers and mine operators of the region surrounding Pittsburg are making an effort to have the Governors of the coal-producing States act as a body of arbitration between

the operators and miners.

This course was decided on after a private conference in this city, and telegrams were sent to the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, and Iowa, asking them to form a board whose duties shall be a pearcable and equitable solution of

sana be a peace six and equinate solution of the coal-mining strikes.

Favorable responses were received from Governors Pattison of Pennsylvania, McKin-ley of Ohio, Matthews of Indiana, and Jack-son of Iowa. All expressed their willingness to serve on such a board if requested. Gov-ernor McCorkle, of West Virginia, was absent. Governor Atzeld of Ulitola regular trivial that Gevernor Atgeld, of Hilmo's, replied that he feared little could be accomplished, as the board could not compel submission on the part of the operators who precipitated the

For the miners, Patrick McBride said he believed the men were willing to have their case adjudicated by the gentlemen named,

CARL BROWNE'S COMPLIMENTS. They Are Bestowed on Jesse Coxey and

BEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMONWEAL OF CRISIST. UNITED STATES DISTRICT JAIL, WASHINGTON, COMRADES-I learn by many who have visited us here since your parade this morning that you aquitted yourselves with great credit, and still more impressed the law-abiding people of Washington that you are not the character of men the

Washington press, with the exception of THE TMES, have pictured you to them.

In honorable mention due those whose duty it was to have the care of the march, Acting Chied Marshal Jesse A. Coxey is particularly entitled to credit for his spiendid conduct, owing to the fact of his age, He is reported to us as doing that which would reflect credit on even such veterans as Marshals Frye and Gulvin, who have come all the way from California, and who were proud to march under his orders to-day, which, of thielf, is the highest praise that can be given to these two brave men, for Marshal Galvin headed his community at its place in the frear of the column. Marshal Frye took his rank with Marshal Broderick by accompanying him in the parade.

Marshals Broderick and Salbsbury and all the commune marshals did their work well. Our thanks are due to Miss Lavullette for her services as goddens of peace. She acquitted berself grandly and did us all credit. We are constantly being visited by friends, both ladies and gentlemen, and if you but hold your own, victory will be ours.

CARL BROWNE. Trues, have pictured you to them.

A Synopsis of Some Modern Fiction. [From the Chicago Record.] Characters-Dodo, The Earl, Marcella, Dodo-Early, where the mischief are my

The Earl-You do not love me. Dodo-Waiter, bring me four pounds more of beeisteak, extra rare. Why should I love you when the waiter can bring me such good beef? Marcella—True. Therein you have epit-

mized the philosophy of life.

The Earl—Ah, life is a problem. All—Life is a problem.
Dodo—Why should I make believe to
rhat I ain't? Marceila-Why should any of us? The Earl—You are both heartless.

Marcella—No, only truthful and sincere to

life.

Dodo—Darn life!
All—Life ain't worth living.
[Marcella fulls into a trance and Dodo and the Earl commit suicide.]

The Polypus

The common polypus has the most wonder

ful power of life. Cut one into a dozen

pieces and a dozen creatures are the result.

Two have been sliced and joined together, producing monsters with two heads. When turned inside out like a glove finger, the polypus does not seem to notice any change or sustain any inconvenience.

A Destructive Ship Worm. The East Indian ship worm will, in a few nonths, destroy any vessel by eating out the interior of the beams and planks. They will be left a more shell that can be shattered by the fist.

Dr. White, chiropodist, 1418 Pennsylvania ave. For easy feet visit Dr. White.



bappen. It has nothing to do with the leart or lungs or any vital organ—only vith the gums. We apply a preparation o the gums which renders them senses to pain, and extract the tooth while ours in full possession of your accountry.

Evans Dental Parlors, 1217 Pa. Ave. N. W.

WHOLE VILLAGES AFLOAT.

Waste of Water Where There Were Fields and Houses VANCOUVER, B. C., May 20.-The Frazer river has become a raging torrent and is dealing destruction and death at every point. The surrounding valleys have been submerged, houses and outbuildings of ranchers have been swep

away and where but a few days ago wavin

waste of water.

Whole villages on the banks of the stream are fleating. So far eight lives are known to have

of growing grain met the eye, is now but a

Scating. So far eight lives are known to have been lost.

At Langley, a little boy fell from a porch of the Langley, a little boy fell from a porch of the Langley hotel and was swept away by the Bood. The hotel was afterwards washed from its foundations. The entire town is flooded. The whole of Langley prairie is now under water and the island on which is the Indian reservation is entirely under water.

The dead bodies of three men and a little girl were found on Hastle prairie entangled among floating trees. Many other bodies are reported as baving been seen in the stream in other localities, but so terrible is the current that all attempts at rescue were futile.

At Morris steamers are salling right across where farms used to be. Farmers, fearing to stay ionger, are taking passage on steamers and

At Morris steamers are easiling right across where farms used to be. Farmers, fearing to stay ionger, are taking passage on steamers and bringing their families here.

The towns of Chillawick, Harrison, and Centreville have been almost entirely juundated, and it has been with difficulty that the inhabitants have escaped with their lives.

The damage done to the Canadian Pacific road tracks is very serious all along the line.

At Hatzitic the pilling has entirely given away and 630 vards of road have been carried away.

At Nicomen the whole town is under water. Traffic over the railroad is entirely stopped, no train having arrived from the East since May 23.

No mails have been received or dispatched.

At Hatzitic prairie and Griffin Lake 500 men with six work trains are busily engaced endeavoring to repair the tracks. At places it is proposed to throw Hawers across the chasms, and in this way transfer the mails to the western side of the breaks.

Every farmer and rancher at Hatzic prairie is ruined. The latest report says the Matzqui dyke has caved in, and the country is all flooded Reports from begroud Mission City cannot be obtained, for the wires are down.

The Mission railroad bridge, one of the largest on the road, is expected to go every bour. The Samon Arm bridge collapsed yesterday afternoon. At Yaie the river is rising two inches an hour.

noon. At Yaie the river is rising two inches an hoor.

Skattlk, Wash., May 20.—The Puget Sound region is almost entirely cut off from railway communication from the East. The Canadian Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific case are all blockaded on account of the floods. On the first-named road the waters on the Frazier river are higher than they have been known for twenty years, and a vast expanse of territory is under water, much damage having been done to farms and to the railroad property. The bridge across the Columbia river at flevelstoke has been wasted away. The Skagit river is falling rapidly and the washouts on the coast lines will be repaired in a day or two. In the immediate vicinity of the city the high waters are rapidly receding and no further damage is expected.

high waters are rapidly receding and no further damage is expected. Spokane FALIS, Wash., May 70.—The Spokane river has been at a standstill all day. There has been no further damage here from high water. The reports from the Couer D'Alene region are that the rivers are slowly falling. At Lewiston the Nake and Clearwater are higher than ever known before and are still rising. How the great battles were fought and vic-

Maryland's Episcopal Convention Enlivened with a Spicy Episode, BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.-The most startling and sensational bishop's address deivered for many years was given at the opening of the Maryland Episcopal convention at Emmanuel church this morning by Bishop

THE BISHOP'S SENSATION.

He spoke of pastors who were a "scandal and offense to their brethren."

He said those who had broken over the church's ritual had "purged themselves before God." It was lamented that some should fore God. It was immented that some should be "always carping at canons and rubrics."

The bishop said he could not understand the conduct of those who were "always burning with desire to break over the laws of the church." He said he was grieved to find in some instances the counsel of the bishop was "openly rejected."

He intimated that certain pastors were anarchies and said that breaking on the laws.

archists, and said that breaking over the law of the Church the way some had done was "nothing but anarchy."

It is well known that these references were directed against Rev. Dr. Paine and the clergy of Mount Calvary church, whose ritualsiste practices, establishment of the confes-sional box and the use of incense before the attar, has been the occasion of the bishop's refusal to enter the church to administer the rite of confirmation.

It is probable the convention will take some

action in the matter. Dr. Paine was present and heard the address, but said nothing.

SHE MILKS WHILE YOU WAIT. Novel Experiment in the Delivery of the [From the London Telegraph.]

To take a cow from door to door and milk

her in presence of each customer is the very newest departure in the London milk business. It is one that is not lacking in boldness and originality, and it deserves more success than it is likely, we fear, to meet with. The practice is common enough in Egypt,

where housekeepers appreciate the advantage of being able to judge for themselves whether the animal from which they draw their supply looks healthy or the reverse. But then the average Egyptian is not the slave of the Britaverage Egyptian is not the slave of the Brit-ish urban superstition which demands that milk should look thick and yellow in order to be genuine. It is all in vain to assure most people in English towns that pure milk is not of a rich, yellow hue, and that as a matter of fact it ought to be white. They know better than the cow and the milkmaid combined, and as they demand, yellowiess they are senand as they demand yellowness they are sup-plied with it to their hearts content. All that has to be done, and is done, is to mix various coloring matters with the fluid, and these pigments usually are innocuous, though not

pigments usually are innocuous, though not always so.

This popular delusion as to the appearance of real country milk will probably be fatal to the enterprise of the tradesman who is now taking a "personally conducted" cow on a milk-round to the houses of his patrons. It will be impossible to induce the cow to produce milk of the required color and consistency, even if it is fed all day long on buttercups, safron, and yellow chalk; and customers will denounce it as a bovine fraud, or, at all events, as being in a feeble and unhealthy condition. As far as the experiment has gone at present it is said to be one to

healthy condition. As far as the experiment has gone at present it is said to be one to which the cows themselves take kindly. They do not, as we should naturally expect, object to having the milking process prolonged through several streets; nor will they give a drip the less, even though crowds of idle persons assemble to see the fun.

If the system "catches on" there is no doubt that the Londoner will have cause to be thankful, because he will have a certainty of being supplied with an absolutely pure product. There would only be a few minutes between the cow and the breakfast table, and, though the first person served would very likely get the most cream, and though the sight of herds of kine being led through the streets in the early morning would be strange streets in the early morning would be strange and unusual, yet in time we should all get to neknowledge the desirability of reform—if it were not for the "color blindness" to which

Proverbs. Time and beauty will never wed.
Don't bet is the only straight tip.
Beauty is apt to love only its mirror.
No man is wise enough to answer a child.
It takes a fortune to feed one race horse.
Don't let your grist sprout in going to mill.
It is a bad thing to have credit at the fank.

Many a man rides to a race track and walks gold.
You have probably noticed that sober men seldom fight.
The turkey does not show the for where she lays her eggs.
A borrower is often but the meanest kind of a beggar in good clothes.—Chicago Herald.

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The most important events of the conflict between the

An authentic pictorial history of the Rebellion.

Gen. Grant said in his farewell address, Your marches, your sieges and battles in distance, duration, resolution in brilliancy of results, dims the luster of the world's past military achievements, and will be the precedents in defense of liberty and right in all

This work will be a supplement to all written history, portraying as it does the striking incidents of battle, and giving the likenesses of the leaders whose names were on every lip in the days of strife.

time to come,"

Here the veterans will find the past recalled, and here the young may gain inspiration to emulate their patriotism and devotion.

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